

Muls., August 13, 1912, and many other records. *Ocdionychis limbalis* Melsh., May 3, 1913.

Tenebrio molitor L., July 6, 1908. *Strongylium tenuicolle* Say, June 27, 1908. *Hymenorus discretus* Casey, June 28, 1908; August 24, 1909; June 25, 1913. *Hymenorus niger* Melsh., June 20, 22, and 24, 1908. *Hymenorus melsheimeri* Casey, August 4, 1910. *Mycetochares megalops* Casey, May 30, 1911. *Carebara longula* Lec., July 10, 1907. *Orchesia castanea* Melsh., August 13, 1912. *Salpingus virescens* Lec., August 12, 1912. *Capnochroa fuliginosa* Melsh., July 17, 1912. *Glipodes sericans* Lec., August 4, 1910. *Mordellistena dimidiata* Helm. July 4, 1908. *Notoxus anchora* Hentz, July 4, 1908; June 28, 1910. *Notoxus monodon* Fab., August 17, 1911. *Dendroides concolor* Newm., June 3, 1912. *Macrobasis torsa* Lec., June 15, 1908.

Hylobius pales Hbst., May 24, 1908; April 17, 1910. *Pachylobius picivorus* Germ., August 14 and September 3, 1910. *Conotrachelus nenuphar* Hbst., May 30, 1908. *Conotrachelus elegans* Say, May 27, 1908. *Cryptorhynchus bisignatus* Say, June 29, 1913. *Balaninus uniformis* Lec., August 19 and September 5, 1912. *Crypturgus atomus* Lec., August 5, 1910. *Cratoparis lunatus* Fab., July 31, 1911.

AN IMPROVED COLLECTING BOTTLE.

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In common with many other entomologists, I have been greatly annoyed by the condensing of the moisture on the inside of my collecting bottle. I notice that some entomologists make a hole in the cork and place a lump of cyanide therein, but in my experience it is only a matter of a few days until the cork becomes damp and sticky and unfit for use, especially in rainy weather.

The writer has recently adopted the plan of sinking a 9 x 36 mm. shell vial in the cork, with the mouth of the vial opening into a larger bottle or tube, whichever may be used. If these 9 x 36 mm. vials are too long they may be cut off so that the opening will be flush with the surface of the cork, although I prefer to have them

project a little above the cork, place the cyanide in this small vial and stop the mouth of the vial, above the poison, with a cotton plug; or the smallest shell vials, 7 x 25 mm., can be used for the same purpose when sunk in the corks of ordinary 2 dram vials, or similar ones. Such vials are easier to obtain and have greater durability for field collecting than the larger tube vials which so often break without any provocation. In order to catch the eye more readily, the upper surface of these poison-filled corks may be marked with a large ink "P," and there is less chance of them being used for material intended for rearing. Where shell vials are not to be had, it would be easy to cut a short length of glass tubing and seal one end in a lamp, inserting this sealed end in the cork as if it were a small vial.

When working in the field at a distance from supplies, it is possible to carry two or three corks containing these small vials without the poison, or even with the poison, tightly corked. As they are needed, uncork and insert in the killing bottle. I am using the large tube vials for killing and these have corks that are interchangeable. With such a holder for the poison there is much less annoyance from disagreeable moisture than with other forms of poison-bottles.

This idea is probably not a new one, indeed Prof. C. T. Brues informs me that he has, for a number of years, used a bottle similar to the one described above. He further adds that if a small amount of crystallized boracic acid be added to the cyanide it causes more rapid decomposition of the cyanide and an increased killing power results. The addition of the boracic acid was suggested to Professor Brues by Dr. George Bock of St. Louis, years ago.

LEPTURA EMARGINATA IN NEW ENGLAND.

Mrs. W. F. Buck of Melrose Highlands, Mass., brought to me a short time since a specimen of this fine longicorn beetle taken by her at Pequaket, N. H., about July 20, 1915. I have placed it, with the donor's sanction, in the New England collection of the Boston Society of Natural History.

A. P. MORSE.